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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

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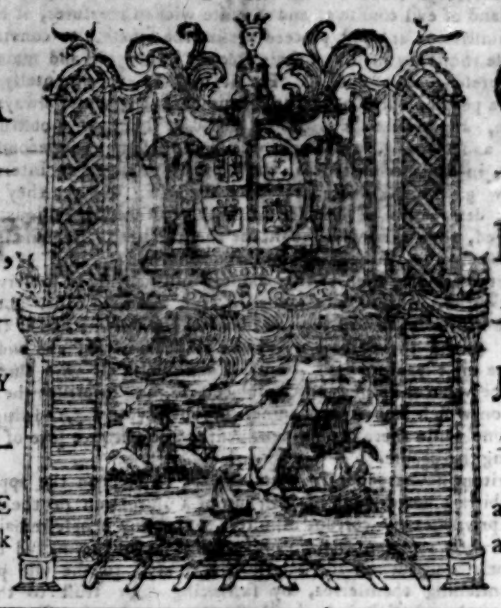

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C R I S I S,

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THOSE gentlemen who are desirous of encouraging this PERFORMANCE will please to send their NAMES as speedy as possible; and as the price of it is no more than half a crown, it is hoped they will not omit sending the cash at the same time. It will be done on a neat, elegant type, and good paper. To this PAMPHLET will be subjoined a new manual, and platoon EXERCISE, with an EXPLANATION.

MR. PINKNEY,

Please to insert the enclosed PRAYER, which was written by a gentleman who has ever signalized himself in the service of his country. Your compliance will much oblige

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

THE following ADDRESS *to the* SUPREME BEING *is recommended to be made by the* PEOPLE *of* AMERICA *upon every election of a committee.*

ALMIGHTY and SUPREME BEING, upon whom depends the existence of the world, and by whose providence we have been preserved to this moment, and enjoyed many undeserved advantages, graciously accept our grateful sense and acknowledgments of all thy beneficence towards us.

We thank thee, O FATHER, for our creation, preservation, and all those blessings and comforts of this life which thou hast so liberally bestowed upon us, in common with the rest of mankind.

We adore thee, O GOD, for thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world, by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace in this, and for the hope of glory in the world to come.

We bless thy peculiar benevolence to the inhabitants of this country in permitting them to receive the religion of thy blessed son, our Lord and Saviour, pure from monkish superstition, untainted with popish idolatry, and unfettered with those diabolical alterations, which artful priestcraft hath invented, or despotic tyranny imposed upon the unhappy and deluded subjects of other countries.

We offer up our grateful acknowledgments to thee, O HEAVENLY CREATOR, for thy paternal care in preserving to us, thy unworthy creatures of this land, the glorious advantages of liberty, at a time when almost every nation of the earth have, by their own follies, or the wicked combination of their princes, been basely deprived of the rights and privileges of men.

Give us grace, O Lord, so to consider these thy blessings vouchsafed us, that we (duly reflecting from whose bounty they flow) may upon all occasions firmly exert ourselves in preserving and in exercising them as shall be most agreeable to thy holy will, and that we may evermore walk in the ways of truth and righteousness, according to thy word and commandments.

Grant us power over ourselves and passions, to subdue every temptation to vice, restrain every immodest expression, and eradicate every unwarrantable desire of our hearts.

Let integrity, piety, sobriety, chastity, and virtue, be the guiding, constant, and invariable rules, of our future conduct.

Indue us with patience and resignation to thy divine will, to support us in all the crosses, troubles, and misfortunes, which shall befal us; inspire us with wisdom and fortitude, to carry us innocently and safely through all future trials, and enable us to behave ourselves now, and at all times hereafter, conformable to the laws of reason.

Grant us so much health and prosperity as may be good for us, that we may pass our time in peace, with contentment, and tranquility of mind.

Suffer us not to injure ourselves, or others, by any errors, neglect, or misconduct, and turn the hearts of those that would injure us; and more especially we intreat thee, O God, with thy favour to look down upon our sovereign, KING GEORGE THE THIRD, enlighten his mind, that he may plainly discover the malignity of those evil counsellors who are endeavouring to prevail upon him to oppress us, his faithful American subjects.

Remind him, O Lord, that thy sole motive in calling his family of the house of Brunswick to rule over the British empire was to preserve the civil and religious rights of thy people, throughout that extensive dominion, inviolate; continue in his breast the glorious resolution of his illustrious ancestors to prefer the happiness of a free people, committed to his care, to all the empty delusions which artful flattery can suggest, or despotic tyranny bestow; animate him to spurn from his presence, with the contempt they deserve, all those corrupt miscreants who would pervade his real felicity, by persuading him to adopt measures which, if persisted in, must inevitably alienate from him the affections of his loyal American subjects.

And, O Lord God, who alone can work miracles, of thy infinite mercy inspire the British parliament with sentiments of humanity, moderation, justice, and love, toward us their American brethren; make them sensible of the unwise, unjust, and unnatural attempt, to lord it over and oppress their fellow subjects born and nurtured in the same principles of liberty with themselves, and induce them, by receding from the error of their ways, to restore and diffuse peace, harmony, and brotherly love, to every part of the united British empire, till time shall be no more; but if the spirit of iniquity and corruption should still prevail with them, to persist in their ungenerous attempt to enslave us, O Lord, abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices; let their wicked practices, like those of the brethren of Joseph, redound to our advantage, and honour, and thy glory.

Direct the minds of all thy servants throughout thy continent of America to chuse such men to conduct their affairs as may attain, by the wisest and most salutary means, the important end of their election.

Banish from the breasts of those elected rulers of thy people every species of malice, envy, hatred, jealousy, or revenge.

Let not partiality warp, affection bias, or prejudice mislead their judgments, but enlighten their minds with a clear and distinct perception of things, so that they may discharge with wisdom and integrity the duty they owe to thee, to their country, to themselves, and to their posterity. Direct their counsels to prevent the effusion of blood, and avoid the horrors of a civil war.

But if wise and lenient measures cannot soften the hearts of our British fellow subjects, and avert the designs of our enemies to enslave us, or if the measure of British iniquity is so full that thy just wrath against that wicked land cannot be appeased but by unsheathing the sword of discord, O Lord, brace the nerves, and strengthen the hearts, of thy American subjects, in the day of battle, that we, relying on the justice of our cause, and being armed with thy defence, may fight like men asserting our natural right to that liberty, the love of which thou hast implanted in our hearts, as essential to our natures; and after having secured that blessing to ourselves and to our posterity, and improved ourselves in virtuous habits and useful knowledge, grant, O Lord God, that we may calmly and happily resign our souls to our Almighty Father, whensoever he shall require them of us. *Amen.*

MR. PINKNEY,

The following is intended to promote a better understanding between people of different clans; therefore I hope you will be pleased to insert it in your useful gazette.

To the INHABITANTS *of* RICHMOND.

HENRICO, *July* 17, 1775.

THOUGH scurrility of speech and behaviour in general demands a silent contempt, yet when the felicity and unanimity of our country are affected by it, common policy indicates a severity of treatment adequate to the insolence of language and demeanour offered. In Richmond, many expressions and reflections, injurious to the American cause, have been uttered with impunity. Valour and prudence are the only qualities requisite, in this time of danger and distress, to effect a happy reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies. The former quality we possess in an eminent degree, yet deviate from a strict adherence to the latter, in using too much lenity to those who are inimical to our cause. A hint to Richmond is sufficient; I hope it will be improved by my worthy countrymen.

AMICUS.

TOM GAGE'S PROCLAMATION,

Or BLUSTERING DENUNCIATION,

Replete with defamation,
Threat'ning devastation,
And speedy jugulation,
Of the New English *nation.*
Who shall his pious ways shun?

WHEREAS the rebels hereabout
Are stubborn still, and still hold out;
Refusing yet to drink their tea,
In spite of parliament and me;
And to maintain their bubble, right,
Prognosticate a real fight;
Preparing flints, and guns, and ball,
My army and the fleet to maul;
Mounting their guilt to such a pitch
As to let fly at soldier's breech;
Pretending they design'd a trick,
Tho' order'd not to hurt a chick;
But peceably, without alarm,
The men of *Concord* to disarm;
Or, if resisting, to annoy,
And ev'ry magazine destroy:
All which, tho' long oblig'd to bear,
Thro' want of men, and not of fear;
I'm able now by augmentation,
To give a proper ~~ettigation~~ *Vestigation*;
For since th' addition to the troops,
Now re-inforc'd as thick as hops;
I can, like *Jemmy* at the *Boyne*,
Look safely on—fight you, *Burgoyne*;
And mowe, like grass, the rebel *Yankees*,
I fancy not these *doodle* dances;
Yet e'er I draw the vengeful sword,
I have thought fit to send abroad
This present gracious proclamation,
Of purpose mild the demonstration,
That whosoe'r keeps gun or pistol,
I'll spoil the motion of his systole;
Or, whip his breech, or cut his weason,
As haps the measure of his treason:
But every one that will lay down
His hanger bright, and musket brown,
Shall not be beat, nor bruis'd, nor bang'd,
Much less for past offences hang'd;
But on surrendering his toledo,
Go to and fro unhurt as we do:
But then I must, out of this plan, lock
Both SAMUEL ADAMS, and JOHN HANCOCK;
For those vile traitors (like debentures)
Must be tuck'd up at all adventures;
As any proffer of a pardon,
Would only tend those rogues to harden;
But every other mother's son,
The instant he destroys his gun
(For thus doth run the king's command)
May, if he will, come kiss my hand.
And to prevent such wicked game, as
Pleading the plea of ignoramus,
Be this my proclamation spread
To every reader that can read:
And as nor law nor right was known
Since my arrival in this town,
To remedy this fatal flaw,
I hereby publish martial law.
Meanwhile let all, and every one
Who loves his life, forsake his gun;
And all the council, by mandamus,
Who have been reckoned so infamous,
Return unto their habitation,
Without or let or molestation,
Thus, graciously, the war I wage,
As witnesseth my hand,——TOM GAGE.

By command of MOTHER CAREY,
THOMAS FLUCKER, *secretary.*

MR. PINKNEY,

AT a meeting of the committee of Accomack county, held at the courthouse on Tuesday last, it was found necessary to hold up to public contempt a certain John Sharlock, of the said county, for having expressed himself, at sundry times, in the most daring and insulting manner against the good people who have proved themselves, by their behaviour, friends to American liberty. Mr. Sharlock, instead of appearing before the committee, agreeable to summons, wrote them an abusive, insulting letter; whereupon the day next after the committee had proceeded against him agreeable to the rules of the association (the proceedings of which will be in Purdie's paper) part of the Independent Company of this county went to his house, took, and carried him to the courthouse, and, after a solemn trial, received from him, under the Liberty Pole, his recantation; a copy whereof you have enclosed. Mr. Sharlock, at the Company's approach, took shelter in an upper room of his house, with two loaded guns, but was prudent enough to decline making use of them.

WHEREAS I the subscriber have thoughtlessly and imprudently, at sundry times, expressed myself to the following purpose: That such people as oppose the present ministerial measures, respecting America, are rebels, and that I expect to be employed at a future day in hanging them, and if no hemp could be had I had flax enough, and that I wanted no greater bondage, under the name of liberty, than to be bound by the association, and I have also expressed myself very imprudently in calling the Independent Company of this county an unlawful mob, and many other idle and foolish words; I do hereby, in the most solemn and serious manner, declare that at those times, when I have held such language, I did not mean as much as I said, and I do hereby declare my most unfeigned sorrow for what I have done or said, and in the most humble manner ask the pardon of the said Independent Company (which was accordingly done by application being made to each member of the said Company respectively) and I declare I look upon the said Company as a very respectful body of men, and, upon the most calm reflection, I declare my opinion to be altered. I most heartily wish success to this my native country in her present honest struggle for liberty with the mother country, and do here promise to do all in my power to retrieve my character with my countrymen. This acknowledgment and confession I make freely and voluntarily, and desire the same may be published in the public papers. JOHN SHARLOCK.

From the WHISPERER.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, AND HONOURABLE, THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GENTLEMEN,

I CALL upon you, in the name of the whole collective body of the people of this nation, to do justice to your injured constituents, for the blood that has been inhumanly shed in the land, for their violated rights, and to redress every grievance they labour under, and to bring to condign punishment the abettors and promoters of evil counsels, and absolute wicked measures. It is your duty to impeach wicked ministers; and the first business you are bound, by all the ties of nature and justice to go upon, is, that, and the redress of public grievances; it is agreeable to the practice of all former parliaments when they were not *corrupted* by the minister, or *devoted* to the will of the prince. Consider the miserable state of this country. Consider that the most abandoned of all ministers, lord North, since the recess of parliament, has sacrificed the *honour* and interest of the nation abroad, the designs of our perfidious enemies the Spaniards. Can you hesitate one moment then to call him to an account for his conduct and mal-administration? No, you ought to be fired with a just indignation against the authors of such dreadful measures, against the man who could thus abuse the confidenc of his sovereign, and shamefully destroy the *honour* and dignity of this powerful kingdom.

It is your duty, as representatives of the people, to act in this manner, and the justice of the nation demands it. But to whom am I talking? Why to a set of men who have destroyed the first and fundamental principles of the English constitution, who, instead of being the guardians of public liberty, are the willing tools of the present abandoned ministry; ready to sacrifice the lives, liberties, and properties, of their countrymen.

When peace and plenty smile upon a land, and things glide on like a gentle stream, with a smooth and unbroken course, a man who obeys the laws of his country is justly reputed a good citizen; but is this a competent test when the scene is reversed, when a nation is distressed, its liberties subverted, and a dangerous power assumed, which threatens a destruction of the whole constitution? No, such a crisis calls for a resolute and self-denying conduct; such times demand a sacrifice of every private interest to the public good; and the man who has not virtue enough to mke such a sacrifice, whatever he may think himself, is no better than a disguised traitor. To survive, then, that integrity with which the liberty of my country must be supported, would consign me to universal contempt. The preservation of property was the chief end of mens uniting themselves into commonwealths, and putting themselves under some particular form of government, and, for the enjoyment of their property in peace and safety, it became necessary to establish a legislative power; and upon such a foundation, that, whilst the constitution or form of government continued the same, the legislative should continue unaltered. And whether they by that original compact placed the legislative power in the hands of ten, thirty, or five hundred, it makes no difference. A constitution of some sort will be formed; a legislative power will be established; they will go hand in hand, stand or fall together; and an alteration in the one must be attended with the sure and certain destruction of the other.

The frame of our government is made up of king, lords, and commons, which put together make but one entire government; though with respect to each other, they are separate parts of the constituton. And the preservation of this form of government in England, is owing to the care and virtue of our predecessors, who kept these three constituent parts of the political body, close to the rules of their institution, by restraining each to their proper bounds. And however these three parts may in other respects be considered, yet in regard to the legislative, they must act in conjunction. The assent of each to the making of laws is absolutely necessary; but the manner of giving their assent is very different in the people, from what it is in the king and the lords. The people by reason of their numbers, cannot be personally present at the making of laws, their assent can no otherwise be given than by their representatives. The disadvantage the commons are under, in this respect, is in some measure made up to them by the care taken in forming our government; *that they should be truly and fairly represented.* But this great bulwark of the peoples liberties, the only guard they have against oppression and arbitrary power, has been destroyed by the corruption of *our* ministers, who place the success of their administration, and security of their persons, not in promoting the public welfare, but in securing a *majority* in the house of commons to approve their measures, to supply them with public money, and to screen them from national resentment. Who would believe till now that there could ever be found a nation, whose senators, intrusted with the legislative power, were so divested of all honesty and shame, as to sell their country for any private emolument, and to hold a place, or pension, or take a bribe, either to establish tyranny under the form of law, or to destroy that right on which depends the very being of the constitution? Let me ask you (the *majority*) two or three questions: Who gave *you* authority to violate the laws and constitution of the government? Who gave *you* authority to change the legislative power, and thereby dissolve the constitution? Who gave *you* authority to make new legislators? Who gave *you* authority to destroy the rights of the freeholders of this kingdom, and by that means reduce them to a state of vassalage? Is *this* what you were elected for? Does the power put into your hands by the people justify your turning the dagger into the bowels of the constitution? Who is the rebel then? Who violates the laws of his country? And who is the friend to the constitution, you or I? Soften me then, sooth me, comfort me, tell me that I am too warm, that such a trifle is not worth my notice; that though you did act a little against the constitution, yet your real design was the public good, and that you could not have supported your place in the administration without acting as you did, and consequently not have been so serviceable to your friends; represent to me, at the same time, the great authority of the house of commons, which is the representative of the whole kingdom; that as individuals, indeed, you are of no consequence; but collected together, like the bundle of sticks in the fable, your strength is such that it would be the highest folly to resist it. I answer, then, is it a trifle to sap the very foundation of the constitution? Are you to chuse the representatives of the people, or the electors of this kingdom? Is your rank in the administration, and your capacity of serving your sordid tools, your profligate minions, to be set in competiton with the public welfare? Am I then, that fear not one, to be intimidated with a nest of tyrants?

I presume by this time I am stigmatized with some odious name, and represented by the present minisferial faction to be a disaffected person, and ready to join with the enemies of my country. This is generally their last resort, when they can no longer cover their attempts upon our liberties. Call me jacobite and I will dispise thee, call me rebel and I will answer thee. Remember rebellion is an opposition not to persons, but to the authority in being; and let me add, gentlemen, that the only way to destroy dissatisfaction, and to prevent rebellions and *revolutions*, the constant concomitants in England of evil counsels, and absolute wicked measures, is by a wise administration and just proceedings in the senate, to convince the people that they shall find their account in obeying and maintaining the present establishment. For it may be experimentally asserted that a people, harrassed by the instruments of tyranny, always suspect them, and will be desirous to get rid of them, who obstruct their ease and content, and as it was in king James the second's days, they, in like circumstances, will be ready to make an interest with a new governmennt, by betraying the old; and yet they shall no more deserve to be branded with the epithets, rebellious or disaffected, than they who fought for the liberties of England in 1641, or placed king William on the throne in 1688.

Let the people then of this country join heartily in preserving the constitution of the state upon its true and solid basis. Let them unite in the support of the just rights of the crown, and at the same time defend their liberties, oppose all usurpations, and endeavour, in the most legal manner, to detect and punish all who dare interpose between the king and the subject, so as to interrupt the harmony, on which alone the happiness of both depend And this should be done while there is an ardent desire, and diffusive love of liberty, among the people.

Britons have frequently been reduced to bemoan the approaches of arbitrary power, and to complain of a usurpation of their rights and privileges by corrupt ministers. Can any people remain silent when their representatives prostitute the power committed to them by their constituents, for the public safety, to the vile purposes of enriching themselves, by sacrificing [illegible] trust to the will of a weak and wicked minion? Such an unnatural traffic with their liberties leaves only the name of freedom, while, by slow degrees, it brings on a lasting slavery. Or can a free constitution be out of danger where one part of it attempts to destroy the energy of another? Or when the legislative power is *corrupted* by the executive? It was the want of integrity in the members of parliament who sacrificed the liberties of England to the will of Richard the second, and laid the foundation for those depopulating and cruel wars, with which this land was made a field of blood for almost two centuries. A free people may, for a while, be reduced to the necessity of submitting, when their freedom has been so artfully invaded, as not to be prevented; or so forcibly, as not to be immediately resisted; but history will inform us that such invasions seldom go unrevenged. There is no people ever bound themselves over to another, without reserving a natural right to resist violent aggressors; and to use every legal method to maintain and recover their liberty, and to punish those who oppress them, according to the nature of their offence. This nation will furnish too many examples, in which there have been ministers of state, who, without any regard to the true interest of the king and subject, and the honour of the nation abroad; and indeed without consulting the fatal consequences thereof, have ventured to try the dangerous experiment; dangerous to themselves, fatal to the throne, when a majority could not be secured, and always ruinous to their country, the reigns of Charles the first, and James the second, will afford sufficient proof. For these daring and unconstitutional attempts to establish arbitrary power, a minister lost his head. Charles was brought to the block, and James obliged to abdicate three crowns; and shall it be recorded of this enlightened age, that Britons were so degenerate and regardless of their freedom, as to prefer ease and pleasure, to a bold and glorious defence of their liberty and property, against the designs of *venal* and *corrupt* senators, which at this time threaten the absolute destruction of the whole British empire? Who can without indignation relate the original attempt of the ministry under James the first, to pack a parliament, as the most infallible method to deprive the people of their liberties, and to establish an absolute power in the prince? And who but must be fired with greater indignation to see, at this day, such attempts fatally carried into execution? By this means the executive usurps the legislative power, contrary to the great charter of the peoples rights and privileges. A prince that regards not the injuries of his people, nor gives himself any concern about the mal-practices of his ministers, is no less a tyrant, than one who rules by his own will.

I need not enumerate the fatal consequences of such a government, because they have been already but too severely felt; for his majesty, as well as his ministers, seem determined to copy after the worst of times. Bribery has seized upon every post of honour, every avenue to the throne, and corrupted the hearts of those entrusted with the liberties of the people. Let me ask you, gentlemen of the *majority*, can there be any dependence on a parliament that is ready to enact and annul according to the mandate of a minister, whose power is founded on the weakness of the people? Do not these progressive encroachments upon the peoples rights, threaten an entire abrogation in the end? Is not a parliament by nature and the constitution established, equally obliged, with the prince upon the throne, not to violate, or exceed the measures which tend to the public welfare? Is it not therefore a gross insult on the common understanding of this nation, to assert that six millions of people, many of superior sense, family, and property, to these who represent them, have empowered their guardians to destroy their liberties, squander their possessions, convert the public revenue to private uses, and general destruction, and to bind, in ministerial fetters, the hands of those men whose freedom they were elected to preserve.

That parliament then, which inattentive to its charge, and unjust to the confidence reposed in them by their fellow countrymen, shall proceed diametrically opposite to their welfare, must be conceived as acting arbitrarily and illegally, and violating the constitution by which it exists. If bribery, corruption, and influencing the elections of the national representatives of this kingdom, are absolutely contrary to the established laws of this realm; can then such of you, the members of the present house of commons, as were chosen by means of corrupt influence and perjury, in direct opposition to the legislature, be legally endowed with the power of making laws? If this question be answered in the affirmative, tell me then the difference between the ideas which attend the words legal and illegal, or must it not be granted that Englishmen, of all the people of Europe, are particularly doomed to slavery. How can the effeminate dastards of the east more effectually express the abject state of their existence, than by tamely complying with whatever is ordained them?

The spirit of liberty, if it be kept alive by constant action, will never suffer the nation to be enslaved; but all schemes of usurpation will be baffled, and all attempts upon our liberties destroyed, while true patriots remain warm and active in their contention for the public good. Nor can such a conduct fail of raising, in every British heart, that zeal and indignation which must at last triumph over all undue influence and corruption in the present prostituted house of commons.

A DECLARATION *by the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the united colonies of North America, now met in* GENERAL CONGRESS *at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their* TAKING UP ARMS.

IF it was possible for men who exercise their reason to believe that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out, by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully resistible, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these colonies might at least require from the parliament of Great Britain some evidence that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body; but a reverence for our Great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great Britain, however stimulated by on inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest, where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from reason to arms. Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, so to slight justice, and the opinion of mankind, *we* esteem ourselves bound, by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great Britain, left their native land to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, by unceasing labour, and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians. Societies, or governments, vested with perfect legislatures, were formed, under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became, in a short time, so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing encrease of the wealth, strength, and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great Britain in the late war publicly declared, that these colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies. Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our sovereign to make a change in his counsels. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the British empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions that now shake it to its deepest foundations. The new ministry, finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a hasty peace, and of then subduing her faithful friends.

These devoted colonies were judged to be in such a state as to present victories without bloodshed, and all the easy emoluments of statuteable depredation. The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous, and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honourable manner by his majesty, by the late king, and by parliament, could not save them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project; and assuming a new power over them, have, in the course of eleven years, given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property; statutes have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property; for suspending the legislature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter, and secured by acts of its own legislature, solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of colonists from legal trial, and, in effect, from punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great Britain and America, a despotism dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the loloniſts, in time of profound peace. It has always been resolved in parliament, that colonists charged with committing certain offences shall be transported to England to be tried.

But why should we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one statute, it is declared that parliament can, "of right, make laws to bind us in all cases whatsoever." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power? Not a single man of those who assume it is chosen by us, or is subject to our control or influence; but, on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such laws; and an American revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible purposes for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own burthens in proportion as they increase ours. We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us. We, for ten years, incessantly, and ineffectually, besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with parliament, in the most mild and decent language; but administration, sensible that we should regard these oppressive measures as freemen ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roused, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A congress of delegates from the united colonies was assembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of last September. We resolved again to offer an

humble and dutiful petition to the king, and alſo addreſſed our fellow ſubjects of Great Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure; we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourſe with our fellow ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to liberty; this, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy; but, ſubſequent events have ſhewn how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt the colonies were inſerted in his majeſty's ſpeech. Our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly, and to promiſe laying it before his parliament, was huddled into both houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The lords and commons, in their addreſs, in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and that thoſe concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies; and therefore they beſought his majeſty that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature." Soon after the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies, with foreign countries, and with each other, was cut off by an act of parliament; by another, ſeveral of them were entirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts, on which they always depended for their ſubſiſtence; and large reinforcements of ſhips and troops were immediately ſent over to general Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the entreaties, arguments, and eloquence, of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed peers and commons, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay, or even to mitigate, the heedleſs fury with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on. Equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, and many other reſpectable towns, in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre, calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations, where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us, at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing, in our own mode, the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances, to accept them would be to deſerve them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, general Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the 19th of April ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, in the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they ſet up another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral, and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people, ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities, thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them, without regard to faith or reputation. The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the general, their governor, and having, in order to procure their diſmiſſion, entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated, that the ſaid inhabitants, having depoſited their arms with their own magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their own effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms; but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties (which even ſavage nations eſteem ſacred) the governor ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers, detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants of the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and the ſick from their relations and friends, who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs.

The general, farther emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſhoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe colonies, proceeds to "declare them all, either by name or deſcription, to be rebels and traitors, to ſuperſede the courſe of the common law, and inſtead thereof to publiſh and order the uſe and exerciſe of the law martial." His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charleſtown, beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places; our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.

We have received certain intelligence that general Carleton, the governor of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province, and the Indians, to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtic enemies againſt us. In brief, a part of theſe colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, ſword, and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of chuſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters, or reſiſtance by force: The latter is our choice. We have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery. Honour, juſtice, and humanity, forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cauſe is juſt; our union is perfect; our internal reſources are great; and, if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable. We gratefully acknowledge, as ſignal inſtances of the divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves. With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before God and the world, declare that, exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation of our liberties, being, with one mind, reſolved to die freemen rather than to live ſlaves.

Leſt this declaration ſhould diſquiet the minds of our friends and fellow ſubjects in any part of the empire, we aſſure them, that we mean not to diſſolve that union which has ſo long and ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, and which we ſincerely wiſh to ſee reſtored. Neceſſity has not yet driven us into that deſperate meaſure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war againſt them. We have not raiſed armies with ambitious deſigns of ſeparating from Great Britain, and eſtabliſhing independent ſtates. We fight not for glory or for conqueſt. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable ſpectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even ſuſpicion of offence. They boaſt of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than ſervitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by the honeſt induſtry of our forefathers and ourſelves, againſt violence, actually offered, we have taken up arms. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the ſupreme and impartial judge and ruler of the univerſe, we moſt devoutly implore his divine goodneſs to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to diſpoſe our adverſaries to reconciliation on reaſonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, *preſident.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *ſecretary.*

Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

WATERTOWN, *June* 26.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, WATERTOWN, *June* 21.

WHEREAS a number of our inveterate enemies have taken ſhelter under the protection of general Gage, and his troops, and have left a conſiderable intereſt, whereby it becomes neceſſary that ſome proviſion ſhould be made for the diſpoſal of the ſame:

Therefore reſolved, that the ſelectmen and committee of correſpondence of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this colony be directed to take under their care the effects and eſtates of the ſeveral perſons who have fled for protection to Boſton, or elſewhere, and to improve the ſame to the beſt advantage, and render a true account of the profits ariſing therefrom to this congreſs, or ſome future houſe of repreſentatives of this colony, they being allowed a reaſonable conſideration for their trouble.

JAMES WARREN, Preſident.

A true copy from the minutes,

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

Writs are iſſued (agreeable to the recommendation of the continental congreſs) for calling a general aſſembly, to convene at this town upon Wedneſday the 19th of July next.

WILLIAMSBURG.

A GENTLEMAN, who is juſt returned from the convention at Richmond, ſays that they have reſolved to raiſe, on a regular military eſtabliſhment, three thouſand men at leaſt, to defend this colony againſt the cruel meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry. We are well aſſured, excluſive of that number, Virginia can draw into the field twelve thouſand men, formed of the INDEPENDENT COMPANIES, who are in ſtrict training, many of whom are perſons of conſiderable property; and, from the ardour of the people in general, and their amazing dexterity in ſhooting (particularly in the upper counties) they are thought, in our woody country, to be much ſuperior to the regulars in battle. It ſeems to be the wiſh of every good perſon that a reconciliation may be effected, on conſtitutional principles; but all ranks of men are reſolutely determined to ſpill the *crimſon* drops that flow within their boſoms, before they will acquieſce in the plan formed by the infamous *papiſt* Bute, and his wicked followers, for ſubjugating the colonies.

This day was obſerved as a day of faſting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout this city. The reverend Mr. Bracken preached a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion.

A report prevailed here a few days ago that an engagement, ſince that of the 17th ult. happened between the king's troops and the provincials near Boſton, wherein upwards of 2000 regulars fell, beſides many wounded, and that the loſs of the provincials was only 700 killed, and ſome wounded. We think it our duty to contradict ſuch report, as the laſt northern papers do not mention one word relative thereto.

We have received many accounts (ſaid to be well authenticated) of the battle mentioned in our laſt, all of which nearly agree with thoſe we have already inſerted.

General *Gage*'s falſe and audacious account of the late battle near *Boſton*, addreſſed to the earl of *Dunmore*.

BOSTON, *June* 26, 1775.

THIS town was alarmed on the 17th inſtant, at break of day, by a firing from the Lively ſhip of war, and a report immediately ſpread that the rebels had broke ground, and were raiſing a battery on the heights of the peninſula of Charleſtown, againſt the town of Boſton.

They were plainly ſeen, and in a few hours a battery of ſix guns played upon their works. Preparations were inſtantly made for landing a body of men, and ſome companies of grenadiers and light infantry, with ſome battalions and field artillery, amounting in the whole to 2000 men, under the command of major general Howe, and brigadier general Pigot, were embarked, with great expedition, and landed on the peninſula, without oppoſition, under cover of ſome ſhips of war, and armed veſſels.

The troop formed as ſoon as landed. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force, and ſtrongly poſted. A redoubt thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body poſted in the houſes of Charleſtown, covered their right, and their left was covered by a breaſt-work, part of it cannon proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Myſtick river.

Beſides the appearance of the rebels ſtrength, large columns were ſeen pouring in to their aſſiſtance; but the king's troops advanced. The attack began by a cannonade, and notwithſtanding various impediments of fences, walls, &c. and the heavy fire they were expoſed to from the vaſt numbers of rebels, and their left galled from the houſes of Charleſtown, the troops made their way to the redoubt, mounted the works, and carried it.

The rebels were then forced from other ſtrong holds, and purſued until they were entirely driven off the peninſula, leaving 5 pieces of cannon behind them. Charleſtown was ſet on fire during the engagement, and moſt part of it conſumed. The loſs they ſuſtained muſt have been conſiderable, from the vaſt numbers they were ſeen to carry off during the action, excluſive of what they ſuffered from the ſhipping. About 100 were buried the day after, and 30 found on the field, ſome of which are ſince dead. About 190 of the king's troops were killed, and a great many wounded.

This action has ſhewn the bravery of the king's troops, who, under every diſadvantage, gained a compleat victory over three times their number, ſtrongly poſted, and covered by breaſt-works. But they fought for their king, their laws, and conſtitution.

AS the public have lately entertained a very diſadvantageous opinion of me with regard to my uſage of a negro wench, about fifteen years of age, whom I had of Mr. *Maſory*, it gives me the greateſt pain imaginable to be reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of being troubleſome to the public on this occaſion. But as there is nothing more ſacred and dear to one than his reputation and character in the world, I humbly hope that this conſideration will have its due weight with the public, and be a ſufficient advocate for my treſpaſſing on their time and patience.

Since the 10th of February, 1775, at which time this wench came into my poſſeſſion, ſhe has eloped from my ſervice no leſs than thirteen times, without the leaſt ſhadow of a provocation. For the three firſt times I gave her to the number of forty laſhes, but all to no purpoſe. At laſt, ſeeing it was of no avail to correct her any more, I gave her entirely over to herſelf, to ſee if this uſage would have any effect upon her ſtubborn nature; ſince which ſhe has often run off, and been brought back to me, without receiving the leaſt correction, although ſhe had robbed me of two ſilver coffee ſpoons, in company with her huſband, who had run off along with her. Since her laſt return ſhe has continued with me for the ſpace of fifteen days; during which time my little daughter, about three years of age, fell into a lingering diſorder, the cauſe of which we could not diſcover, ſhe continuing to cry inceſſantly. One day my negro woman found my child, together with this cruel and unnatural wretch, concealed behind my barn, among the buſhes, with her thumb thruſt into the private parts of my poor child. She being ſtruck with horror at the ſight, ran in immediately to acquaint us. We accordingly found the little innocent all over bloody, and in a moſt terrible condition. During the confuſion we were put in by this accident ſhe took the opportunity of making her eſcape, and made to the palace. When brought from thence I gave her eighty laſhes, well laid on, and afterwards applied to her back a handful of cold embers; for which I have been ſtigmatized with the epithets of cruel and inhuman; but I leave it to the impartial public, if, in this ſituation, I acted beyond the bounds of humanity, in the extremity a father muſt be in upon ſeeing his innocent child uſed in this manner. ANDREW ESTAVE.

THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain *Moſes Robertſon*, of the ſhip *London*, from *London*, entered at *Port Rappahannock* the 24th of *May* laſt with ballaſt only. Given under my hand this 19th day of *July*, 1775.

ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, eſquire, now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the gaols.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, ſheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th inſtant (*July*) two ſervant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Engliſhman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trowſers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trowſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at *York*. I will give THREE POUNDS if taken within 15 miles, and FIVE POUNDS if at a greater diſtance, for each, delivered to me in *Williamſburg*.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of *Wilſon*.

POETS CORNER.

The UNLUCKY DELAY, *or the* UNFORTUNATE FAIR ONE.

WHEN KITTY first inclin'd her ear,
And liften'd to love's voice,
Each fhepherd did his fuit promote,
But ftill fhe made no choice.

The tall, the fquat, the pleafant, grave,
The citizen, and clown,
To all the charming maid was kind,
In country or in town.

No fwain went by the fragrant flow'r,
While in its May day bloom,
But what wou'd fip the flowing fweets,
Attracted by its fine perfume.

Well vers'd in all the various arts,
Which do our youth enfnare,
Her vain ambition had no bounds;
Unnumber'd conqueſts all her care.

The *fond* by frowns fhe ſtill ſecures,
The *cold* with freedom's eaſe,
By artifice the *old* and *young*;
She never fails to pleaſe.

Yet KITTY, though advanc'd in years,
Continues ſtill the ſame;
For none dare fingle to himſelf
Whom all in common claim.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers and executors of the eſtate of the deceaſed *John Turner*, late of this city, merchant, being duly impowered to act, did think proper, on the 3d inſtant, to diſcharge Mr. *George Reid*, who for theſe ſixteen months paſt has had the management of ſaid *John Turner*'s buſineſs, and the ſettling of the eſtate of *Allan* and *Turner*, late of this place, merchants; this is to inform the public that we have now appointed *William Turner* to the management of ſaid eſtate, and that he alone is hereby fully authorized to ſettle every tranſaction relative thereto. We hope thoſe indebted will be ſpeedy in making ſettlements, as the debts owing to *Allan* and *Turner*'s eſtate have now long been due, and their creditors in *Britain*, and Mr. *Allan*'s heirs, are now very ſolicitous for remittances. WILLIAM PEARSON,] executors.
WILLIAM TURNER,]
3

JUST IMPORTED,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ſhip *Molly*, captain *Cowan*, which will be ſold on board the ſaid ſhip at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the ſubſcriber, in *Urbanna*.
JAMES MILLS.

IF one ROBERT WALKER, a native of *Scotland*, who reſided in *Tooks*, in the pariſh of *Dunotter*, in that country, until the time of his departure for this colony, which, as nearly as his friends can recollect, was 44 or 45 years ago, and, by the only accounts they received concerning him, lives on *Rappahannock* river, be ſtill living, he may, by applying to the printer of this paper, hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. But if he is dead, or has removed out of this colony, it is moſt humbly requeſted of any perſon acquainted therewith to make known every material particular concerning him by a publication in this paper, wherein, in caſe of his death, an account of the place where, and time when, he died, is deſired, whether he left any legitimate children, how many, and their reſpective places of reſidence and vocations. No expence will accrue to the kind informer, as the printer has directions to inſert ſuch publication at the coſt of the adverſiter. 2*

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, near *Smithfield*, on the 15th of *June*, a middle ſized roan horſe, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable ſcar on his rump, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, and is round like a horſe's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in fleſh. Any perſon that brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.
THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay horſe, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane end ſwitch tail, his hind feet white above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or give intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.
ROBERT BROOKE.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the houſe of Mr. *Sampſon Matthews*, in *Auguſta*, a very black horſe, about 16 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, paces, trots a little, and goes in a hand-gallop tolerably well, has a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, is rather clumſy, has no marks, nor branded, as can be remembered, ſhod all round, and has a remarkable clumſy head; he was bred about *Staunton*, in the county above mentioned. A reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to the ſubſcriber, in *Frederickſburg*, and all reaſonable charges allowed.
PATRICK CARY.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, laſt *Sunday* night, a bay horſe, in tolerable good order, about 13 hands high, and about 10 or 11 years old, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and ſhod all round. I believe he was branded on the off buttock, and think he had a ſmall white ſpot in his forehead. TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon who will convey him to
JOHN PINKNEY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtature, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.
FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

RUN away laſt *Saturday* night a ſervant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has ſandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outſide jacket, ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and crimſon breeches. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.
STEPHEN MITCHELL.

RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented ſervant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſhort dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenon*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a paſs, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or ſecure him, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward.
WILLIAM DAVIS.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Tayloe*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell
THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF
HUNTINGTON,
near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſufficient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Baniſter*'s mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I advertiſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value.
ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, the 10th of *April* laſt, two convict ſervant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Engliſhman*, a weaver by trade, a ſhort, well made man, of a freſh complexion, has ſhort black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has loſt one thumb. He had on a reddiſh turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Iriſhman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a ſhort fellow, remarkably thick in his ſhape, and is a ſailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid ſervants, and contrive ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward.
3* JOHN MARR.

RUN away from *Edenton*, in *North Carolina*, on the 27th of *April* laſt, a negro wench, named ROAD, about 28 years of age. She was born in *New England*, and ſpeaks in that dialect, has remarkable thick lips, wears her hair combed over a large roll, and affects gaiety in dreſs. She had on, and took with her, a homeſpun ſtriped jacket, a red quilted petticoat, a black ſilk hat, a pair of leather ſhoes, with wooden heals, a chintz gown, and a black cloak. She is ſuppoſed to have a forged paſs, and may endeavour to paſs as a free woman, and change her clothes and name. Whoever will take up the ſaid wench, and return her to the ſubſcriber, or to *Joſeph Blunt*, eſquire, of *Edenton*, or to *Keder Merchant*, eſquire, of *Currituck*, or ſecure her in any of his majeſty's gaols, and notify the owner, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, by 2* JOSIAH HALL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about ſix days before *Chriſtmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſcar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board ſome veſſel. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlottſville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkſon*, at *Carr's Lowgrounds*, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides what the law allows. 3* THOMAS CARR.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, a large ſtrawberry roan horſe, about 5 feet high, branded on the left ſhoulder T B in a piece, about 8 or 9 years old, is a natural pacer, but paces ſlow, the under part of his mane has been lately cut, and he carries his tail remarkably high when rode, and rather over his right hip. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me, in *Pittſylvania*, on *Pigg* river, near the mouth of *Snow* creek, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. * GEORGE BELL.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *Frederickſburg*, the 13th of *January* laſt, a ſorrel horſe, about 13 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a hanging mane, and a ſwitch tail, which is very thick, and lays on both ſides the neck, a blaze on his forehead, with whitiſh hind feet, and branded on the near ſhoulder M. Whoever brings me the ſaid horſe ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.
1* ROBERT SCOT.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Frederickſburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows.
JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Tayloe*, is gone off with them.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on the* 10th *day of* Auguſt *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eaſily be made, having the advantage of a ſtream running through it, and a good mill ſeat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſale, the remainder in twelve months, giving ſecurity.
t d ſ NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.
t f CARTER BRAXTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Iriſh* convict ſervants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a ſandy complexion, ſhort curled hair, thin viſage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarſe voice, and is by trade a blackſmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, ſhort dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two oznabrig, and ſome white ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one black and one red and white ſilk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the ſame, a coarſe ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and ſome worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſtitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old ſhoes, a ſailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray ſurtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a ſmooth bored gun. They alſo took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is moſt accuſtomed to trotting, has two remarkable ſores, one on each ſide of her back, near the hind part of the ſaddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, ſhod before, and her mane hangs to the left ſide. Whoever ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home.

*** All owners of ferries are requeſted to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boſton*.
SAMUEL CANBY.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t f ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.
tf ANTHONY WINSTON.